Dailn Amion.

" LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." VOLUME IV.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1849.

CERTAIN CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—If any person is suffering with toothache, it can be cured in one minute by the application of Wheeler's Tacherry Tooth Wash, and yet the tooth will be protected by it from all decay, and preserved in a serviceable state. This very valuable property belongs almost exclusively to this tooth wash, and many such cures have been caused by it, of which the following are mentioned:

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

Thirtieth Congress—Second Session.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1849.

many such cures have occur caused by it, of which the following are mentioned:

Much benefit has been derived by my family, and many friends, including the persons employed by me in manufacturing, by using Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash; it is an immediate and effectual remedy for toothache, and preserves the teeth, gams, and mouth from disease. It is worthy of confidence and use. F.S. JOHNSTON.

Toothache has been cared in one minute by Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, to my certain knowledge; and I respectfully selicit that those who suffer with toothache may may apply it on trial.

Sold at the Depot, Nos. I and 2 Brown's Hotel.

CURE FOR SORENESS OF THE GUMS.

Those persons who may be troubled by soreness of the gams, will find Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash a most effectual remody to alleviate soreness, and that it restores the gems to a sound and pleasant condition, and preserves them in health.

goms to a sound and present country, and in health.

laving used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash for diseased the and goms, and found that although before its use my ins were so much out of order that the lower teeth could laid back, a few applications of this tooth wash effect dily cured all disease. I recommend it to the public in term, as very efficacious, and the best article I have ever the ENJ. G. MITCH ELL.

mally cured all disease. I recommend it to the public in general, as very efficacious, and the best article I have every used.

REMEDIES—SOFTNESS OF THE GUMS.

In all cases of softness of the gums, even though the teeth may have been insecure and loose in the gums, a perfect core will be made of both the softness of the gums and the looseness of the teeth, by the gums having become solidified and compact and the teeth tightened and made firm; all is produced by a few applications of Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash.

Having had scarf on my teeth, attended by soreness of the gums, I tried Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash. In a few applications of the tirrley took the scurf from my teeth, and made a perfect and final cure. I therefore recommend it to the public as a very pleasant remedial tooth wash.

I have used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, and found it superior to any other article. It theroughly removes scurf, strengthens and solidifies the gums, which firmly secures the teeth.

GEORGE STREET,
Depot, Nos. I and 2 Brown's Hotel.

ARRESTS ALL BLEEDING OF THE GUMS.

The use of Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash at once arrests all bleeding of the gums, and removes all the irritation that usually accompanies the bleeding, and keeps the gums in a perfectly healthful state.

I have used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash for two years, and ind it the best article of the kind I have ever met with; it is the only wash the use of which hardens my gums, and prevents them from bleeding.

GEORGE F. SITES.

During the teething of a child, to alleviates soreness and fever in the gums, and active yer good articles had failed,

During the teething of a child, to alleviate soreness and fever in the gums, after other very good articles had failed, owing to their severity. Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, much diduct, was used; and it subdued all soreness and fever, proving a superior article to wash the gums of children with teething. For this purpose, first diduct it waster until it is very weak.

N. S. LAWRENCE.

water until it is very weak.

Depot, Nos. 1 and 2, Brown's Hotel.

KEEPS THE TEETH. GUMS, AND MOUTH PURE
AND SWEETENS THE BREATH.

AND SWEETENS THE BREATH.

Preserving the teeth, gams, and mouth fresh, pure, and healthy; and, from the slow and insidious ravage's which time is liable to cause, is the most agreeable property of Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash. It prevents the decay or natural corruption which the progress of time gradually bings upon the teeth, expels all corrupt humors, prevents the accountilation of tartar, and removes the almost imperceptible annualculæ which are so liable to be located in the decayed cavities; and it preserves the teeth from all other impurities, and constantly tends to purify, keep sound and healthy, and greatly to strengthen and preserve them. It keeps the gums and mouth fresh, pure, and healthy, creating a healthy action and circulation in the gums, and by its astringency and tonic effects healing up and correcting impurities, and, together with its purifying properties and tragrance, keeps the breath sweet and pure, and preserves the teeth, guins, and mouth excellent in appearance and healthy.

I find on trial that Wheeler's Teabstry. Tooth Wash is of

serves the teeth, guins, and moute excessions and healthy.

I find on trial that Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash is of superior excellence, and freely recommendate all fond of sound and white teeth, and a pure breath.

W. P. SMITH.

have seen the beneficial effects of Wheeler's Teaberroth Wash, in the case of a young lady whose teeth and ms were affected. It afforded every satisfaction.

T. COOKE, M. D.

T. COOKE, M. D.

I have used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, and recommend it to favorable notice and patronage, as being
pleasant to the gams and teeth, and as leaving a pleasant
ragance on the breath. JOHN P. BINNS.

Having used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, I recommend it to public favor, as possessing purifying properties,
which render the teeth cleanly, and make the gams
healthy. R. M. LEE.

I have used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth West.

healthy.

I have used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, and found it to possess cleansing and purifying effects on the reeth and gums, for which I recommend it.

Having used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash for some time, I leel warranted to say that it meets with my entire satisfaction, and to recommend it to the use of the public, feeling assured that all who will use it, will also approve of its efficacy.

Depot of sale, Nos. 1 and 2 Brown's Hotel, kept by

M. H. STEVENS, Agent.

Jan 14

Cure for the Cholera.

Cure for the Cholera.

Mrs. E. Kidder's Dysentery Cordial—an immediate and perfect remedy.

WHERE this all powerful antidoto is at hand, cholera, dysentery, and caronic diarrawa are no ionger to be senously feared, or looked upon with terror, as this cordial will most assured cure the disease in the course of a very few hours if taken at the commencement.

It has been before the public for more than sixteen years, and was the first article made known to the public as an immediate and perfect remedy for these complaints. It has been thoroughly tested in every country and avery climate, and its effect has everywhere proved the same—SURE TO GURE, even where the disease has advanced to the last stage. The public may rest assured that it contains neither opium nor mineral substances, nor anything that is in the least injurious to the constitution.

CHOLERA AND COMMON CHOLERA MORBUS—This cordial immediately checks the vomiting, relieves

This cordial immediately checks the vomiting, relieve the pains, stops the diarrhosa, and restores the bowels to: perfectly regular and healthy state, however severe the at tack may be, or however low the patient may have become it invariable restores.

REVERENT CASES OF DYSENTERY are immed ately counteracted, the pains are allayed, the bowels heal ed, and not unfrequently the bowels become perfectly regulated and restored in the short space of ten or twelve

Outs.
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA—Either in children or adults of months or years continuance, is most readily cure of months or years continuance, is most readily cure with this Cordial, notwithstanding they may be reduced to a mere skeleton; it immediately strengthens, and shord letters they be seen to

a mere skeleton; it immediately strengthens, and shortly restores them to perfect health. CHOLERA KFANTUM.—It has saved the lives of many thousand children when reduced to death's door by this complaint; it gives them immediate relief, and they

very soon recover.

SEA SIGKN.SS.—It is a most pleasant and desirable remedy for sea sickness. It checks the vomiting, and readily restores the patient. It invariably checks vomiting, produced from any cause whatever.

CHILDREN THAT ARE TEETHING, if inclined to

diarrheza, should always he provided with this medicine, as it will keep the bowels regulated, and keep off the canker. It is wholesome, safe, and pieasant to the taste; and children are fond of it, and will take it without trouble or d sitke. FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPEPSIA.—It is

most excellent restorative, giving a healthy tone to both e stomach and bowels, and prevents food from pressing distressing the stomach. Mrs. E. KIDDER, 100 Court street, Boston, sole proprie-

for and only manufacturer.

Sold in the city of Washington by
All orders promptly attended to for large or small quantities, and packed in the best shipping order.

Feb ?—eoSw

ON DOG-BREAKING, by Lieut. Col. Hutchinson, I vol

Oune. London, 1818.
Observations on Dog breaking, by W. Floyd, Gamekeeper, (pamphlet.) London, 1848. senuc's Angler's Assissant, I volume. London, 1848. Ison's Shooter's Preceptor, I volume. London. Inad-book of Augling, by Ephemera, I volume.

London, 1818.

The Angler's Hand-book, one pocket volume. London Colored engravings. Price 37 cents.

The Sportsman's Cyclopedias, 1 volume, thick octave leadon, 1848.

London, ISIS.

Mills's Sportsman's Library, I volume. Edinburgh.

Mills's Sportsman's Library, I volume. Edinburgh.

The Horse and the Hound, their uses and treatment, horsemanship, and horse dealing, by Nimrod, I volume. Edinburgh.

The Rod and the Gun, by Wilson, I vol. Edinburgh.

Just imported from London by F TAYLUR, each with numerous illustrations; also other works, English and American, on the same subjects, will be found at the advertisen's.

SPECIAL CARD.-Mrs. GARRET ANDERSON W

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives in relation to foreign officers or seamen who shall render relief to American vessels in distress, was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on

The bill from the House to aid the State of Louisians draining the swamp lands therein, was read; when Mr. DOWNS moved that the Seaate proceed to its

Mr. DOWNS moved that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; which was agreed to.

Mr. DOWNS said, in explanation of the bill, that it was intended to cede a portion of the public lands rendered worthless by being overflowed by the Mississippi river, to the Siate of Louisiana. In their present condition they were valueless to the government of the United States, but were intended to be reclaimed by Louisiana at her own expense. A very able report had been made in favor of the measure in the other House, by Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, showing the perfect propriety of adopting this measure.

measure.

Mr. NILES objected to a consideration of the bill before it had been referred to the Committee on Public Lands. He supposed there might be a very large portion of public lands of that description which it would not be proper for the

of that description which it would not be proper for the government to cede away.

Mr. FOOTE went into an explanation of the bill. He said the land proceed to be ceded by the United States to the State of Louisiana was now utterly worthiess. They were awamp lands, at the present time overflowed by the Mississippi river; and in their present condition utterly

On motion by Mr. DIX, the Senate proceeded to consider, a in committee of the whole, the bill concerning the pay

epartment of the army.

Mr. YULEE moved to amend the last section, which

department of the army.

Mr. YULEE moved to amend the last section, which provides for retaining a paymaster general, two deputy paymasters general, now in commission, the fifteen paymasters are now ere in service under the acts in force at the commencement of the war with Mexico, and ten paymasters, to be selected from the additional paymasters now in service, and the thirteen paymasters authorized by the acts of 17th June, 1846, and the 3d March, 1847.] by striking out the words placed within brackets, and to meert in lieu thereof the words "to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." He stated that, in his opinion, the effect of the provisions of the bill would be to increase rather than reduce the number of the paymasters. As it stood, the range of selection was limited to a particular class; is whereas, the amendment which he offered would enlarge the sphere of choice to the extent of the Union.

Mr. DIX SERSION.

Fost offices of the Fost Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1850, was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee of those who were retained were old officers, while the resolution of the number of paymasters; and that fifteen of those who had served through the wife was opposed to the amendment offered by the senator from Portida, as it would throw all these appointments open to general competition.

Mr. YULEE repeated that he did not consider the effect.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil

STORY OF THE U. STATES

STORY PROBLEMS OF THE U. STATES

STORY PRO

ompensation as the President may prescribe, not excert or double the compensation heretofore paid to sim ficers of the United States, or its Territories, for like vice; and to enable the same to be done, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be appropriated out of any money in the treasure, not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. D. stated that his object was merely to strike out the

ciple of the constitution? Does it not all rest upon that? Can we, by law, extend that to a territory of the United States? Everybody will see that it is altogether impracti-

6g- POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us rive DAILY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed, or tive SEMI WEEKLY subscribers, with \$52 enclosed; or five WEEKLY subscribers, with \$10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, gratis.

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trus propertioned to the above annual rates.

States? Everybody will see that it is altogether impractiscalle.

Well, the amendment goes on in the same way, and says,
further, that the revenue laws shall, as far as they are suitable, be applied in the territories. Now, I should like to
know whether that qualification of the honorable member as
he understands it, applies, as far as it is suitable, to the
constitution itself; or whether he understands that qualification as applicable only to the revenue laws of the United
States which he proposes to establish in the territory. Does
the expression, "as far as suitable," apply to the constitution or the revenue laws, or both?

Mr. WALKER. I would say this, sir; that whatever
may have been said in the discussion of that point, it certainly was not my meaning to frame the amendment to extend the constitution to this territory in those respects in
which it is not applicable, but only in those in which it may
be applicable.

HINTER, DATTON, BERRIERO, NILES, LYDGEWOOL, and WESTOUTT. The queeze house, the units of special-year 8, nays 47, as follows:

"HEAD—Mans, Aline, Alistron, Comeron, Davies, and the special of the property of the common property

The Senate adjourned.

Corrected Debate.

We give below a corrected and revised portion of the interesting debate on Saturday last between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster. We deeply regret that we were obliged to go to press yesterday before the proper revision of so important a topic could be prepared for us. We invite our readers to a careful perusal of the argument on the constitution of the United States, but as a territory of whether the constitution of the United States makes and provision whatever for the government of the territories, except that provision which leaves it all to the discretion of Congress, regarding them as not of the United States, but as a territory of whether the constitution of the United States and the Union established under the constitution.

Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. President, I rise to detain the Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. President, I rise to detain the Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. President, I rise to detain the Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. President, I rise to detain the Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. President, I rise to detain the Mr. CALHOUN. Mr. President, I rise to detain the constitution of the United States does not extend to territories. Now, sir, I am very happy to hear this proposition, for it will have the effect to narrow to a great extent the controversy between the North and South has regards the slave question in connexion with the territories. It is an implied admission on the part of these gentlemen, that if the constitution extends to the territories, it will protect the slave property of the South within their limits. It will place it outer interpretation upon the opposition which gentlemen have made to the extension of the constitution over the territories of the United States. Then the simple question is, does the constitution of the United States extend to the Territories? Why, sir, the constitution interprets itself; it pronounces itself to be the "supreme law of the land."

Mr. WEBSTER, (in his seat.) What land?

Mr. CALHOUN. "The land." The land belonging

ounces itself to be the "supreme law of the land."

Mr. WEBSTER, (in his seat.) What land?

Mr. CALHOUN. "The land." The land belonging to the United States, or the territories of the United States as a part of the land. Not the supreme law of the States only; wherever our flag goes, wherever our authority goes, the constitution, in part—in all its suitable parts—goes. Why, sir, can we have authority beyond the constitution? I put the question to the honorable gentleman—if the constitution does not go there, how do we go there? Are not we subject to the constitution? Is not the existence of Congress itself dependent upon the constitution? Would it not be annihilated with the constitution? And shall we, the creature of the constitution of Sir, I was told a few days since, that the Supremo Court of the United States had made a decision that the constitution did not extend to the territories but by act of Congress. I was incredulous, and I am now incredulous, that any tribunal pretending to have a knowledge of our system of government should announce such a monstrous absurdity. Such a decision as that would be a significant omen. But, sir, I for one say it ought not, and never can prevail. The territories belong to us. They are ours, as representatives of the States of the Union, was whatever the representatives of the States of this Union, and whatever Mr. CALHOUN (in his sext.) He did not ask you.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I beg your pardon, sir, for the interruption.

Mr. WEBSTER. I have not the least objection, sir; I did not make a point of this. I will hear the gentleman you the thing is the property of the constitution, pretend that we have an authority beyond the reach of the constitution, which this greatest respect—the respect which I always feel for him. All that I meant to say is, that if he is prepared to reduce what seemed to be a general charge to a particularize any case in which the legislature of the State whose representative I am here has forborne to observe, or has broad the state in which I live. I do not intend to go into that, sir, at all at present. Other States can answer for themselves.

Mr. Persident, it is of some importance that we should seek to have clear ideas and correct notions of the question which this amendment of the honorable seanour from Wisconsin presents to us; and especially that we should seek to get some conception of what is meant by the proposition that they have become ours. Sir, there are some territory. Why, the thing is utterly impossible. All the legislatures in the world, in this general form, could not a complish it: there is no congruity; there is no case for the action of legislative power in such a manner as that. The south want no higher or stronger position to the constitution of the United States? What is its very first principle? Why, is it not that all within its influence and comprehension shall be represented in the legislatures which it establishes; shall have representation in the legislature which it establishes; shall have representation in the legislature? Is not that the fundamental principle than have spreaentation in the legislature? Is not that the fundamental principle than have spreaentation in the legislature? Is not that the fundamental principle than have spreaentation in the legislature? Is not that the fundamental principle and the state is a decision that the constitution, and whence the